MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1895.

Subscription by Matt Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Year ...... Polices to Foreign Countries added.
THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must to all cases send stamps for that purpose

Livial News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Ustrue Phiess and New York Associated Fire is at 21 to 20 Ann after. All information and documents for public use histantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

### Our Coming War Ships.

It is gratifying to note that most of the vessels still under construction for the navy are well advanced. The battle ships Maine and Texas, which showed, respectively, in the inspection records of June 1, 98% and 97 per cent. of their work completed, can go into commission whenever they are needed. and the same is true of the double-turret monitor Terror, which was 98 per cent. completed at that date.

The three 10,288-ton battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon need little except turret armor, and are now rated at 96, 91, and 90 per cent. of completion. In other words, they can all be put in commission before the end of the year. The ram Katahdin is still further along, at 95 per cent ... and is preparing for her trial trip; while the powerful harbor defender Puritan shows 87 per cent, and the Monadnock 86 per cent, of readiness. The guns for these vessels have been pushed forward to anticipate any requirements, so that it is not too much to say that we have nine new ironclads, all of great importance for coast defence, that could be hurried to completion in season for any argent need.

Then we find the Brooklyn, our largest armored cruiser, more than half completed, according to the records of June 1: the Iowa, our largest battle ship, 38 per cent. completed: the three light-draught gunboats 42 per cent.: three torpedo boats laid down, and a submarine boat ordered. The vessels authorized, but not yet under contract, include the battle ships Kearsarge and her mate, the six composite gunboats, and the three 26-knot torpedo boats, for all of

which proposals will soon be asked. With these and with four fast Atlantic liners heading our list of auxiliary cruisers, the anxiety of former years over our lack of naval defence may be said to have come to an end. Steady and moderate annual additions of battle ships and torpedo craft will complete the new navy.

### Cromwell Dividing the House of Commons

It is on the cards that the ROSEBERY GOV ernment may be turned out on the question of the propriety of erecting a statue to OLIVER CROMWELL within the precincts of Parliament. On Friday a motion was made in the House of Commons to reduce the estimates by £500, as a protest against the expenditure of public money for such a purpose. Hotly supported by Parnellite members, and resisted by Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, the motion was defeated by a majority of only 15. It is said that to-day the question will again be rused by the Irish Nationalists, who expect with the aid of the Opposition to defeat the project for the erection of a statue to the ord Protector.

It is not surprising that the Parnellites. who proclaim themselves the most Irish of he Irish, should oppose the bestowal of hono- on an Englishman whose awful visitaaon at their country in 1649-50 is still remembered as the "curse o' CRUMMELL." Drogheda and Wexford, by the terror whereof the whole population was forced into submission. What is remarkable about Friday's vote is the fact that the McCarthyite members must have supported Sir W. HARCOURT, otherwise he could not have escaped defeat. Still more astonishing, however, is the willingness of the Conservatives and dissident Liberals to cooperate with the Parnellites in refusing a statue to the man to whom by general consent belongs the name of the greatest of English rulers; who was the first to carry out the unifying projects of EDWARD I.; and who lives in history as the irresistible and triumphant Unionist. CROMWELL it was, who, half a century before the union of England and Scotland, and a century and a half before the union of Great Britain and Ireland, brought about, by the might of his arms and the wisdom of his subsequent enactments, the complete legislative and administrative fusion of the British Isles. To the Parliaments convoked by him as Lord Protector were summoned representatives from Scotland and Ireland as well as from England, a congregation not again to be beheld until the beginning of this century. Remembering this, his most illustrious achievement, how can any Separatist regard him with any feeling but aversion; and, on the other hand, how can any Unionist forbear

to honor him 5 The truth, of course, is that when English Radicals demand the erection of a statue to OLIVER CROMWELL, and when Conservatives are inclined to oppose the project, they are thinking of something quite different from his attitude with regard to the unification of the kingdoms. The Radicals, who are agitating against hereditary legislators. have their eyes fixed upon the fact that Chomwell gave his all-powerful countenance to the abolition of the House of Lords when the remnant of that body was snuffed out of existence by the Commons. Nor, perhaps, are they unmindful of the warning which the effigy of the great regicide would administer to the present representatives of monarchy, the warning that for them also, should they try to nullify the popular will, a High Court of Justice might organized. No pleasant spectacle, in truth, for those who claim to rule and legislate by prescriptive right, would be the image of the man who made and unmade Parliaments at a breath, and who personified the Commonwealth, resuming with one stroke of the headsman all the fundamental

It is because in CROMWELL implacable opposition to a State Church and hereditary privilege was incarnate, that English Radicals have at last awakened to his greatness. and now desire to honor him above any other man that ever lived in England. It is CROM-WELL the regionde and leveller that Conservatives shrink from acclaiming, although they must acknowledge that he was the splendid prototype of Unionist ideas. It is Chomwell, the slaughterer of the garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford, and the iron-

attributes of sovereignty.

allayed by the remembrance that the Government which he established, brought about measure of peace and prosperity never before exemplified in the history of their misgoverned country. Strange to say, neither Radicals, nor Conservatives, nor Parnellites seem disposed to recognize the common ground or, which all of them might willingly combine to rear a statue to the Lord Protector. We refer to CROMWELL's majestic foreign policy, to the magnificent rôle which he caused England to play in Europe and in the New World, a role which the subjects of CHARLES II. were to look back upon with shame and with despair.

### Hoboken to Bighamton.

Mayor STRONG having gone to Hoboken, Hudson county, New Jersey, for a City Magistrate, his recently appointed Judges of the Court of Special Sessions have gone even further afield and selected as clerk of their court a man from Binghamton, Broome county, New York. The name of the gentleman is McDoxALD, and his title to appointment to a \$4,000 office in this city is due to the fact that he was for two terms District Attorney of Broome county.

The law establishing the new Judges of

the Court of Special Sessions, limits the selections of the Mayor of New York to individuals actually resident in this town, who shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of the State for at least ten years. The law does not establish any restrictions on the choice of a Special Sessions clerk, but presumably a citizen and resident of New York, who knows his way about the streets and has more than a letter-box connection with the affairs of the city, would be most suitable. The choice of any one not fulfilling these conditions is a scandalous misuse of the power of appointment vested by the late Albany Legislature, through the agency of the Mayor, in five gentlemen, three of them being selected as follows: Union League Club, 1: J. W. GOFF, 1, and Good Government clubs, 1. The others are JOHN HAYES, the intrepid critic of the Reform adminis tration when recently it began prosecutions against him for a violation of city ordinances and Mr Jacon the counsel of the Central National Bank, of which Mayor STRONG was for a number of years the President, and in the affairs of which he

takes more than a perfunctory interest. These gentlemen have selected the candidate for Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, ignoring and disregarding the applications made by other candidates long resident in New York and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

The Court of Special Sessions is essentially a local court. Its jurisdiction over minor offences is expressly limited to acts committed in New York city, and in nearly every case the prisoner, the complainant and all the witnesses are New Yorkers. It is, so to speak, the household court of New York. The cases tried in it arise chiefly from violations, or alleged violations, of the city ordinances, local to New York, and the attendance of a clerk familiar with city affairs, city usages, and the city's varied cosmopolitan population is therefore essential to the administration of the cases which come before it, some 7,000 in a year.

A clerk in one of the higher courts of record, the Supreme Court or the Court of General Sessions, for instance, might not necessarily live in this city, though there is probably no reason why a resident of New York should be prohibited from serving. The laws of the State, civil and criminal, are the same in New York and Binghamton, but the local ordinances are not, and it is for that reason that the selection of Mr. Mc-DONALD, otherwise unobjectionable, is unwarrantable and unjustifiable in a court of limited local jurisdiction, especially at the threshold of service of five new Judges.

The appointment of non-residents to publie office in New York, or of persons having a technical residence here but no familiarity with city affairs, is becoming a fatal element of weakness in the STRONG administration. It is unpopular; it cannot be defo this day Ireland recalls the massacres of fended on any grounds of public policy or party expediency; it is a reproach to the voters whose suffrages will decide the next election; and it is a repudiation of the pledge of home rule, ostentatiously and audaciously reiterated, upon which Mr. STRONG and his associates on the Reform

ticket, so-called, were elected in November. Upon this issue, from present indications, all the Democrats of New York of every factional stripe and subdivision will be united this year. If they unite, the Republicans of this town will find themselves in the year preceding a national election with Mayor upon their hands compared to whom a white elephant from Siam would be easy to handle.

There are present indications that some time before the Democrats of this town are able to get together, the Republican party of New York and of other cities, townships, and hamlets of the United States, represented in the local Reform administration. will have fallen quite to pieces.

# To Improve the American Speech.

The association which has been formed for the specific purpose of improving the American speech, has entered a new and nost important field. At a meeting of the society in Forty-second street on Thursday evening, its objects were explained as including both the cultivation of the manner of utterance and the enrichment of the vocabulary of the people. They are to make "elocution, or expression in its broadest sense, one of the principal parts of education, and to improve oral expression."

The American utterance, we regret to say, is usually bad. The speech of both men and women, even where their associations are actually or relatively refined, is apt to be harsh, nasal, flat, and discordant. It seems ungracious to say it, but the truth compels us to confess that generally the feminine voices are the worst. Heautiful and levely women, cultivated in bearing, and of the gentlest breeding, will oftentimes distress the hearer with their unmelodious speech They have not learned how to use the instrument of the human voice in ordinary conversation so as to get from it musical ounds. This does not apply to all parts of this country equally, of course, though there are few places where the voices of the majority of even refined women are sweet and attractive. Philadelphia, for instance, is distinguished as the worst offender. The women there have a shrill and nasal utterance. Their pronunciation is flat. The rowel sounds are peculiarly so, and more particularly the a. The same may be said of some parts of the South. In the West also, and almost everywhere, the standard of speech

This evil has been attributed to our cli nate, but it is due rather to the surprising neglect of parents to pay any attention to the education of their children in a proper, graceful, and correct speech. They allow them to grow up in ignorance of the art of managing their voices, though it could be taught to them with a far less expenditure and subjugator of Ireland, that the of patience and money than is required for

is not satisfactory. It is not beautiful.

The art of elecution, too, has now been made more scientific. The principles on which correct speech depends are well settled ; yet parents will listen without protest while their children speak in utter defiance of rule. Moreover, they will spend great pains on their general education, but remain careless as to the standard of pronunciation they adopt, under the example of teachers and associates who are ignorant of the best and most elegant usage.

This American Society for the Improvement of Speech has therefore an opportunity to earn the gratitude of the public by calling the attention of parents and of teachers to this deficiency in American education. Its further aim of seeking to cultivate the use of better language also entitles it to encouragement. The vocabulary of a great part of the people who imagine themselves to be well educated, college graduates, for instance, is poor and cheap. This country has advanced rapidly in scientific acquirement, particularly during the last generation, but the elegancies and refinements which this society is organized to promote, are yet so far lacking that it has a wide field for its special cultivation.

The "Hebrew Standard" Very Angry. A Brooklyn rabbi recently received into the Israelitish fold a convert from Christianity The proselyte had accepted the tenets of Judaism, had promised obedience to Jewish laws, and had given satisfactory answers to the questions of Rabbi GEISMAR. who regarded it as undesirable to perform the Abrahamic rite in the case before him. The man, once a Christian, is now a Jew. About the same time there was another incident of a similar kind in Milwaukee. under the authority of Rabbi Caro.

Our orthodox contemporary, the Hebrew Standard, has been stirred to wrath by these incidents. It does not believe in the sincerity of any Christian who becomes a Jew, or of any Jew who becomes a Christian. The Christianized Jew, in its opinion, is an intellectual monstrosity," and so also is the Judaized Christian. Both of them are tricksters and mercenaries, who are moved by base motives. The rabbi who admits into Judaism a proselyte must be a mountebank, it thinks, a ham-eater, an oyster swallower, a chutzpa rabbi, an am-hauzetz rabbi, or a potato rabbi. The language of our contemporary grows stronger and hotter as it proceeds with its denunciation; and it closes its distribe by exclaiming "Faugh!" as it takes a glance at the "clown rabbi" of Brooklyn who

opened the gates of Israel to a proselyte. The Hebrew Standard is filled with apprebension that many Christians will turn Jews now that they see how easily the

change can be made. It cries aloud: "We are only fearful that the 'guerim disease which has suddenly and unexpectedly broken out simultaneously in the East and the West, will spread with remarkable rapidity. As a sensation it is un-equalled; as a source of revenue it presents many salient points. We can imagine the young rabbis green with envy at Grisman's wonderful discovery. We can imagine the Western Pope [Rabbi Wisz] behind the curtains, splitting his sides with laughter at the photo of Greenan in his self-imposed role as an instructor of sucrim. What a blessed country this is, and how

We cannot tell how much reason there may be for this alarm in the orthodox camp. We have not heard of any rush of proselytes toward Judaism, though it is a part of the duty of THE SUN'S reporters to visit the synagogues from time to time. It seems to us that our contemporary draws too large an inference from the proselytizing of one man in Brooklyn and another in Milwaukee Yet, as our contemporary remarks, this is a blessed country: and any Christian has as much right to turn Jew, if he can, as any Jew has to turn Christian

We must observe, however, that we do not agree with the Hebrew Standard when it says that the Jew or the Christian who changes his religion is a dishonest man. an "intellectual monstrosity." We hold that a Christian may become convinced of the truth of Judaism, or a Jew of the truth of Christianity, yet be an upright, a conscientious, and an honorable man. It is an outrage upon the numbers of honest people who have changed from one religion to the other, to speak of them as the Hebrew Standard speaks.

It is for the rabbis of Judaism to judge whether they will accept a proselyte. If it be their will to scoff at him when he approaches the gates of Israel, to smite him when he knocks at the door, and to conduct him out of the synagogue into which he may seek entrance, so be it. That is their privilege, so long as they refrain from violence. It was not thus, however, that the fathers in ancient Israel treated the honest heathen who came to them after casting away their idols. It is not thus that the prescriptions of Moses can be followed by the children of the law.

As for the Christians, we understand that they are willing to receive any proselyte from Judaism who truly accepts the articles of their faith. It seems to us cruel to call any such proselyte an "intellectual monstrosity" when a man of the lofty intellect of PAUL the Apostle was such a proselyte.

## Kiel and Harlem.

Compared with the Kiel festivities, which are also to be celebrated this week, to-day's eremonies incident to the opening of the Harlem Canal are exceedingly modest in character and extent. Yet they have at least that significance which belongs to any improvement to the commercial facilities

of the chief city of this continent. No doubt the value of this canal has ometimes been exaggerated by friends of the enterprise, yet it may prove of consider able importance, at least in the development of the northern part of the city. The pre liminary appropriation for it was made by Congress more than twenty years ago, in 1874, but delays from various causes caused the undertaking again and again to be post poned. In 1878 and 1879 Congress re turned to its part of the task, and gradually obstacles to carrying on the actual work of construction disappeared. Now at last it is

complished While the gain to the navigation which ses the Sound can easily and immediately be perceived, perhaps the ultimate advantages of the Harlem Canal will be appreciated fully only as the city proceeds in its

northward development and growth. Within a few years there has been marked shrinkage in the newspaper use of the We notice in these times that many women,' instead of "many ladies," vere somewhere, that the streets were thronged with women rather than with ladies, or that a oman rode on horseback where formerly a lady rode. The women have taken the place of he ladies in the dance; the woman doctor has superseded the lady doctor; and we hear more requently of the women than of the ladies who requent the theatres, churches, and stores. There are women's clubs and societies, women oliticians, women writers and bicyclers.

The change does not mean that women are ess "ladylike" than they used to be, but perhaps that they are more womanly. It does not mean that men are less polite than they formerly were, or that chivalrous manners have faller Purucilities regard with a resentment un. the instruction of a girl in plane slaying. I into utter decay, or that the gentleman as well

as the lady is a back number. It would be a cause of profound regret if the change had any

such significance. We are disposed to think that it has been brought about largely by the growth of the sense of equality between men and women; by the tendency of the times toward the equalization of the rights and privileges of women and men; by the entrance o women into competition with men as moneymakers, and by the momentum of the woman's rights movement. Perhaps that last phrase itself has had a large influence in causing the change. Since the word "woman" is essential to it, one cannot very well speak of "lady suf-

frage," or the "ladies' rights movement," or lady officeholders. The word "woman" was often used conteraptuously or in an unkindly sease by old English writers. In this country, only a generation ago, it would frequently have been unsafe to speak of a "lady" as a "woman," especially if there were ladies or gentlemen within hear ing. The toast, "The Ladies, (for bless 'em!" was always given amld applause; but there would have been trouble if the toastmaster had put the word "women" for "ladies."

In our time, the word woman seems to have attained a new dignity. The woman the right kind of woman-is all that the lady ever was, and more, too.

The discovery of unpublished poems by EDGAR ALLAN POE, written on the fiv leaves of books, or tucked away in unheard of places, is one of the specialties of modern literary industry. The verses which a correspondent sends us are said to have been found by a University of Virginia student in a volume of Rotain's history; and we are told that this volume had not been taken out of the college library since Por's time. As Por was at the University of Virginia in 1826, it would appear that Rollin has not contributed greatly to the education of the youth in that institution. As to the verses themselves, we should say that their most remarkable feature was the extent to which their seventeen-year-old author prigged phrases and rhymes from his own compositions in later years.

The new woman' Nonsense! Let her rig herself up as she pleases, let her talk as she will, she is and will always be the same dear old girl.

By what impish or malign rule do lame men teach callsthedes, stammerers vocal culture, and those with a faile-to voice and a false set of teeth the art of singling?—Hrooklyn Euge.

So, too, we sometimes find a newspaper which supposes that a triangle has four sides urging reform in the method of teaching geometry in the public schools.

#### THE NAME OF THE METROPOLIS. Some Are for Dropping the York as Well as the New.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! You are right. The New should be dropped from the name in our city. But why not drop the York as well! Why not take the name of Manhattan? It is distinctive, eupho nious, and in every respect the best name for this

might reconcile the Brooklynites to the union. Each city could then retain its identity.

Under the name of Manhattan we should all be, not Manhattoes, but Manhattanians, a word easy of pro-nunciation and musical in sound. Manhattan is the name for the consolidated cities. The "New" belitles every place to which it is applied.

This town is old enough and big enough to have an original and a distinctive name. What say you?

50 WEST TWELFTH STREET, CITY, June 15. M. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We Brooklynites are willing to help you New Yorkers out in naming your city if your people will help us in the consolida-tion business. Taking your consent as granted, I will let you into the secret. It is to come off when consolidation becomes an accomplished fact. Let your representatives at Albany bring in a bill to name the consolidated city Brooklyn, and we will use our best endeavors to have the matter go through satisfac tority, and thus will accomplish your object. Our city will then become known by a name of one word BROOKLYN, June 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dropping of he word New in New York is a first-class idea. I would adopt it to-day, but what assurance have I that the United States mail would understand?

Did you intend York State for New York State also? Hashnouck Heights, N. J. J. M. Barcueton. HASHBOUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : Don't worry about new York. The New will be dropped before you know it. The "New Woman" is going to make the word new such a disagreeable one that it will be expunged wherever possible.

AN OLD WOMAN. BROOKLYS, June 15.

#### The Up-town Churches and the Down-town Missions,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your editorial article vesterday on the "Spiritual Condition of Down the Rev. Samuel Alman, paster of the Emmanuel Bap tist Church in Suffolk street, "as gravely related by him at the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday had its amusing side for the profane." I will not deny your assertion. There is no serious experience or condition in life from which the profane mind, if it be gifted with the sense of humor, may not derive amuse ment. I contend however, that all depends upor me's point of view. That the Rev. Mr. Alman, labor ing as a Protestant minister in such a region as sur rounds his church, should relate his experience grave

ing as a Protestant minister in such a region as surrounds his church, should relate his experience grave by does not seem to me surprising. I cannot see how the humor of the situation you describe could apply the following the first state of the straining of the straining of the first state of the church of the first tian taith. Like several other lews, not unknown to nistory, he felt called to preach to others the Gospel he received. He has done so with considerable success for more than twenty-dive years. As a lew he has always had a great and not unnatural interest in his Hebrew bretinen. As a Christian he has felt the force of the Master's command to "teach all nations," appealing, in the spirit of the early disciples, "to the lew first, and also to the tenutle." Christianity came out of Judisim, and I think the majority of Christians believe that Judisim will unitarity be absorbed by Christianity. Care the state of the should be successed to the tenutle. The stantant of the should be successed to the tenutle of the should be successed to the state of the state of the should be successed to the shou

## The New Venlee,

On the widesproad docks of the ship canal in front of Harlem town.

The vessels which liring in cargoes rich

Will lay their burdens down From the blazing tropics they will come

From lands of frost and frenze And they will bring Their golden argosles

And the marketmen of the Jersey coast, Long Island, and further or Will bring their truck From the loamy much At the rosy, carly dawn.

The fragrant onion, the succulent squash

The radish, and the rare old turnip green With pepper grass keen.
Will scent the morning air. To the widespread docks the Harlem folk

Will come by day and night. With wild, untamed delight. They will price the golden argosles

From distant tropic scenes, And after while. With a satisfied smile. Will buy a bunch of greens. The sailors from the vessels' decks,

Will watch, as they draw near, The Harlem goat In the radiant atmosphere We'll sing to the town of Harlem, then,

Our finest madrigal Proud mistress, she. Of the seas and the Grand Canal THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

Senator Chandler's Newspaper Thinks the Time Has Come to Push Him to the Front.

From the Concord Monitor. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed is New England's choice for the Presidency. While some Repubicans are still thinking of Harrison, McKinley, Allison, and Lincoln, the sentiment for Reed is gaining ground in every State and community of the East. The solid business interests of the country are looking especially in this direction for the man, for they know that he can be trusted on the tariff, on finance, and on all questions that affect the great interests that have made the eastern part of this Union the greatest and richest country in the world With Mr. Reed at the head of the Government the safety of our interests will be assured. Reed's long service in Congress has made bim familiar with all public questions and with the ifferent views prevailing in various sections. He has fixed convictions and the courage and frmness to assert and maintain them.

When Mr. Reed began to show his mettle it the Speaker's chair of the House, he electrified the patriotic sentiment of the country, for what he did was the assertion of the fundamental principle of all republican and popular institu tions, that the majority shall rule. The Democracy reviled and insulted him, but he neve finched or showed disturbance of temper, for he knew he was right and that in due time hi enemies would acknowledge it. The adoption of his method of counting a quorum by the last Congress was one of the greatest personal triumphs won by any American statesman since Now his ruling is finding a place in every parliamentary body in which the neces sity for its enforcement arises from the asser tion of the right of the majority.

The time has come for the unfaltering Republicanism of New England to assert itself in the selection of a Presidential candidate. It would not do this now if it had not the man, but it has Presidential standard, and is surpassed by no other man in the country. New England must unite solidly on him, and not divide its forces as it did in 1880, when a favorite son of Nev England was to be presented. With a solid front she is likely to be invincible in the Convention. From a Letter from Charles Marseilles of Freter.

There is no mistake that New England is for homas B. Reed for President. About the middle of March last the Boston Record made a canvass of the Massachusetts Legislature, which showed Mr. Reed to be the choice of ninetyeight members, while twenty-seven expressed a preference for Gov. McKinley and ten for ex-President Harrison. Since that time the sentiment for the man from Maine has been growing

### IS THIS POEM BY POE? An Alleged Discovery at the University of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the University of Virginia is published each year by the students an annual called Corks and Curls. From the edition of this year I copy the following: AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY EDGAR ALLAN FOR

The poem on the opposite page was discovered by Mr. H. Dalton Dillard on Feb. 23, 1895, in Volume I. of Rollin's "Histoire Antienne" in the University library. A search of the records by the librarian, Mr. Page, showed that the book had been borrowed by Poe white a student here and that it had not been taken out since his time.

In this poem the peculiar genius of Poe may be seen at first glance, and traces of the philosophy that marks "The Raven." "Dreamland." and other productions of his lonesome latter years are clearly apparent. As the poem must have been written whe the boy poet was only 17 years old, it is thus interesting in that it disproves the statement of his biogra phers that there was nothing cynical in the tendency

of any of his earlier poems.

The manuscript is not particularly nest, in the third stanza especially several afterations and erasures occur. We print the poem in full, together with a fac simile of the last stanza, showing the chirography and

> MY BOLL Safling over seas abysmat From a world of shame Once a vessel, strange au i dismal-Phantom vessel - came Toward a fairy isle and olden

Where III angels unbeholden

Tenanted Fate's ghostly, golden Fane of Doom and Fame. Fane of Fame by scraphs builded In the days of yore.
There (a temple chased and glided) From the earthly shore Up to beaven rose it gleaming

All with Hope and Beauty beaming-(Like a dream of Aldean seeming - Had it seemed no more But the pilot steering Ever found the island veering From his aching sight.

Till, from nightly shores appalling Came the solemn darkness falling, In its hungry clasp enthralling, Land and sea and light. Then the vessel sinking, lifting Over hopes subling (Perished hopes): came drifting, drifting To a wild, weird clime:

In that desert land enchanted Still is seen the vessel haunted Out of SPACE and TIME. The photogravure illustration of the manuscript leaves no doubt of the genuineness of the JAMES LINDSAY GORDON.

### NEW YORK, June 15. Are Chelmostians Bow Legged !

To the Editor of the Sex-Sir. That was an interesting piece of news in The Sex yesterlay from Cincinnati, telling of a plan proposed by the Women's Civic League of that city to have sand heaps distributed in different parts of the city upon which little chi dren might play under awnings. "The women said, continues the despatch, "that one result from this plan would be the diminution of how-legged childr lard walks, they thought, brought about this condition in children. Are the sidewalks in Cincinnati harder than in other

towns: It has long been a subject of remark, th not of actual statistical demonstration, that there an unusually large preponderance of how legged pople in the hore fortunate in labitants ple in Cardinath. The more for united in a hitagit of other choose have a for routed time fact to the steep this with the internal on all sides. Mr. Antorn Coding with fear waith time fact, and the present of waiting up to the research of the fear of the present are strong of waiting up to the order time. As a result of the present of waiting up to the order time of coming of one or the order time. The route of the code of has not been heard to put forward any claims to the privilege of wearing hotomers, and one so aim d is in-pelled, in seeking an explanation, to the recollection that Cincinnati women, nine, cloub hills. It is to be feared that the plan of the Women's Civic League for saint piles will not effect a core of the trouble. It is a well-known fact that races that in-habit high latitude a develop a hereditary tensioney to abnoral lung capacity, this being nature's method of adapting them to their fearaceout/clous. It would be an interceding study to note the tendency in the children dapting them to their local conditions. It would be a nteresting study to note the tendency in the children of Cincinnati parents born away from that city Philadelphia, June 16. Executionist.

## Sharks as Monenters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-VICE IN reference to a remark made in your notice on June 12 of the wronk and burning of the Carrie E. Long as to the shark not being regarded as dangerous to human life. I would state the following Scientific men should not be accused of the skepti-

cism on this subject with which your correspondent credits them. De Kay, in the zoological volume of the

cism on this subject with which your correspondent credits them. De Kay, in the soolosical volume of the Natural History of New York state, gives an antenute instance of the remains of a salier found in the stomach of a shark, a "baomerhead" (Nighties qualities). Believe, and most roude, find treatises confirm the observation of saliers and fishermen that living human beings have been bitten or swallowed, as well as the further one that active struggling, splashing, and shouting cause the shark to healtale before "turning" to bite.

That when a whale is "flensed" sharks crowd around, anapping at the offail without attacking the men, is one of the facts on which thaturalists base their skepitotism. But this facts come for nothing, as their skepitotism. But this facts of the salier of the sa

Barkest Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Record Boys are still robbing the automatic weighing ma-chines in the public squares. NAVAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The New Torpedo Boate-The & Powder-Cornstalk Pith Cellulose,

WASHINGTON, June 16.-The Naval Appro priation bill, as it passed the House in the last Congress, called for twelve torpedo boats. On the motion of an Iowa member, an amendmen had been accepted requiring that two of the torpedo boats should be built on the Mississippi, if the Secretary should receive fair and reasonsble bids for their construction from that local ity. That provision was considered fair, as the policy of Congress has always been not only to interest as many parts of the country as pos sible in the navy, but to extend our sources of reliance for shipbuilding. Special provisions have been repeatedly inserted in such bills for the benefit both of the Pacific and Gulf coast, and the former has taken advantage of them. and has turned out five vessels for the navy Two out of twelve torpedo vessels was not at mmoderate share for the Mississippi.

But when the bill went to the Senate the num ber of torpedo boats was cut down to three, and it was provided that one of these should be built on or near the Gulf, a second on the Mississippi and a third on the Pacific, thus cutting off the Atlantic coast builders altogether. This pro vision is now part of the law. Accordingly, Chief Constructor Highborn has

been inquiring of contractors in the localities in dicated what they are disposed to do toward bid-ding. One firm on the Mississippi, the Dubuque ron Works, that built the Ericsson; two on the Gulf, Moore & Co. of Mobile and the Johnson Iron Works of New Orleans; finally, seven on the Pacific, including, of course, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, have thus been addressed. The appropriations allow \$175,000 for ach boat and its armament, and the deduction for the latter will leave probably about \$150,000 for the hull and machinery. This will undoubtedly be sufficient; and yet in view of the great speed of 26 knots, which is expected to be required. and the fact that no firm can get more than one boat, the Atlantic bidders may yet come in. Neither of the Gulf firms just mentioned has Neither of the Gulf firms just mentioned has yet built a vessel for the navy, and they may, therefore, not be anxious to make their first experiment with a craft calling for such a speed as 20 knots. The Pubuque firm also has been put to great expense by the delays and mishaps of the Ericsson, so that it remains to be seen whether it will like to try again in this form of construction. That one boat will be built on the Pacific may safely be assumed, and this is certainly desirable, because there is now no torpedo craft on that coast, and there certainly ought to be more than one there. The discretionary power lodged in the Executive Department for constructing the boats elsewhere in case the price

craft on that coast, and there certainly ought to be more than one there. The discretionary power lodged in the Executive Department for constructing the boats elsewhere in case the price is not reasonable in the localities apoken of, or if the bidders cannot show their ability to build the boats within the time prescribed, may finally be exercised.

The high temperature test of the smokeless powder of the K brand made at Newport for the guns of secondary batteries is all that remains to be applied before its issue to the vessels of the North Atlantic station. The test now to be made is that of keeping the powder in a closed receptacle at 160 degrees for a month or more. Most smokeless powders behave well ballistically, but are apt to change when subjected to heat. If the K powder shows its ability to withstand the heat test it will unquestionably be adopted, and experiments can then be made on similar high explosives for the main batteries of ships and for the new Lee rifle.

As to this last, the contract now being drawn up gives Mr. Lee \$20,000 for an assignment to the Government of the right to manufacture any number of weapons that it desires for the navy number of weapons that it desires for the navy and bids for \$10,000 will be invited. Some minor details in the manufacture remain to be settled, but probably the navy will be using the arm during the latter part of the year 1896. Mention has already been made of the decision to remove the remainder of the single-turret monitors in the James River to League Island. It may be added that there seems to be a decided call upon these vessels for the use of the naval militia, so that it looks now as if the latter organization might make almost a specialty of serving in them. Formerly they were not considered by any means as specialty available for cruising at sea; but for the brief uses of the naval militia, and the regarded by those to which they are assigned as in some sense their own craft. Thus after many ears of dideness these relies of the civil war find a

relies of the civil war find a useful employment for their old age.

The Columbia received her full share, it appears, of British appreciation before leaving Southampton for Kiel. Her trip across from New York in a little less than nine days may not have seemed remarkable, but only six out of the eight boilers were utilized. Besides, the question as to what she could do with a fast liner does not so much concern a run entirely liner does not so much concern a run entirely. of the eight of the could do with a fast their does not so much concern a run entirely across the ocean, in which the length of the liner and her high freeboard might give her an advantage, as what she could do in a spurt on sighting such a vessel; and the burst of 20 knots speed which the Columbia showed after

knots speed which the Columbia showed after entering the English Channel was suggestive. However, the British may have taken some comton from the launch of the cruiser Terrible, which is fully 100 feet longer than the longest shin ever before built for their navy, and intended for a speed of 22 knots.

Both fire and vaster tests continue to show the advantage of the cornstalk cellulose over the cocoa. As to the former test, the cocoa fibre was made to flame by an ignition which only blackened a little the cornstalk pith. Again, streams of water were directed from a hose against the holes made in the two cofferdants by last week's firings. The hole of the 6-inch shot in the cocoa washed out in half a minute to a trings. The in the cocoa washed out in half a minute to a depth of a foot and a half, and that of the cornstalk to a depth less by four inches, the material of the latter being also harder and firmer. Very powerful streams were then directed upon the 8-inch shot heles, and the cocoa cofferdam was bored through in nine seconds, while the other took twice as long.

hored through in nine seconds, while the other took twice as long.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy was well pleased with what it saw there, and will recommend, it is said, the substitution of some new buildings for old ones. The retirement of Commander Heyerman, which was recommended a few days ago, will make twenty-one vacancles in the line and twenty-six in the Engineers, thus glying enough and to spate for the graduating class.

## Governor Upham's Story of Lincoln.

From the Chicago Times Herald. Washisoros, June 13, President Cleveland had a reczy and interesting caller at the White House to lay in the person of Governor Upham of Wisconsin Just thirty-three years ago, Mr. President," said hi "I stood in this very room talking to the man who was then President of the United States. It was Me-Lincoin. Senator Doo.ittle from my State brought me up here and introduced me, and told Mr. Lincoln Phad just come from the rebel prison hospital in Richmond, where I had been for three months with a gunsant wound in my left shoulder. To my great amazement, President Lacoln asked me to take of my coat. Inasmuch as I was a soldier and he the Co Chief of the army and navy, I promptly but wonder-ingly obeyed orders. 'Take off your shirt please.' sati Mr. Lincoln, and I pulled off my shirt. "I want to see your wound, explained the President. tood me up by that window and looked closely at the spot where the bullet had entered my shoulder. He was as sympathetic as any woman could be, and said all manner of nice things to me. I suppose I am the mly living man who was ever asked by a President of he I nited States to take off his coat and shirt in the

## The Ploncer Women in Journalism.

From the Hartford Courage Mrs. Cornella Walter Elchards has been brought into notice here the present week by the occurrence of her sevents fifth birthday. She was the first woman editor in the country. The tieston Transcript was started as a very small evening paper toward start years ago by button & Wentworth, a firm of Boston printers who had the State printing. They engaged tynde M. Walter, a cultivated centieman, to edit it. It's health soon failed, and he became too ill to domuch manual work. In this emergency his sister, Miss Cor-nel a Walter, acted as his amanuants. When he died Miss Waiter was engaged to take his place. This was of. The Transcript had a peculiar tea table sphere, and Miss Waiter successfully fitted into it. The paper had not a wide general scope, though there was something like a digest of the more important news of the day in it, which Miss Walter prepared, and she also provided what was thought necessary of the local news of Boston with the aid of one reporter, her sole assistant. Sheedited the Transcript in this way for a provided what was thought necessary of the local news of Boston with the aid of one reporter, her sole assistant. Sheedited the Transcript in this way for a ax Bosa Soler. The how received a resistant. few years and constantly wrote for its co quins, leav ing the paper to marry a gentleman of pecuniary

### The New Squaw. From the San Francisco Frat.

An Indian named "Man Afraid of Nothing " marrie a white woman in Montana recently, and in one week after his wedding he applied to his till a to have his

## Tricycles for Physicians.

To the Editor of The Sts. No. Why doesn't some physician of New York or its suburies eatch up with the progress of transportation and sub-dilute for his doctor's buggy" a tricycle propelled by him was sould otherwise to his driver. Such a tricycle, made a barrel body large enough to so commentate the mills surred may large enough to see smallesterine in payalcian and his hooks and to shelter him in all kinds of weather, with a saddle at the back for his man to petal from, would not be very leavy and could be petally propelled over any ordinary nodes or streets at a fair rate of speed. He keep would be nothing, and its conventions would be fair helyond that of the ordinary busgs. There are laundry irreview, package triveless, but a lot more: why not amounts if the use of waiting it he are to make the man and the same time, what's the use of waiting the same than the same time, what's the use of waiting the same time, what's the use of waiting the same time. POLUMERREIE, June 15.

### THE HASHALL SIGN.

A Weather Prognostic in Which the Penn-sylvania Butch Have Path,

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., June 16.- I had a little business in Hackersville, some seven mues away; and, although it was one of the most endurably hot days of the recent torrid aper decided to walk the distance. Alone noon the sun became a trifle hotter than expected; and I found a few minutes's from its rays on a rail fence in the shade of herry tree by the roadside. In the admir field an ancient farmer was hoeing pointed and when he had worked his way to when was sitting he rested on his hoe, and remarked in Pennsylvania Dutch:

Ortlich ! - a net? "Rather," I answered in English. He altered his vernacular and observed That t will be cooler to-morrow."

"Let us hope so." Yes," continued the farmer, "themon of sig-

"Yes," continued the farmer, "Hi-more exist the Hashall, and the Hashall always length cold."
"What's that?" I inquired, rather veguels, "Why, to-morrow we're in the Hashall son, and you can look for cold."
"What's the Hashall sign?" I naked, "What's the Hashall sign?" I naked, the ancient agriculturist studied measurement then answered to be Hashall sign means that we're in the fluctuation. Next month we have two," And he terrary is the recent hills.

I remarked, meekly, and between from the fence to resume invitranch.
When I reached home I was nearly deal with heat, but I had not forgotien the ancient farmer and his prophecy, so I asked:
"What's a Hashall?" said my triend, "What's

"What's a Hashall?"
"A Hashall?" said my friend, "What's that?"
"That's what I want to know, A farmer old me they always bring cold weather; and that to-morrow's one."
"You mean a Herschel, I guess, Well, I don't know what it means, myself. It's a sign in the almanac. Whenever that particular sign is attached to a certain day, that day is in the Herschel. Here's an almanac. Maybe you can cipher it out yourself."
I did "cipher" it out, and found that it simply meant that the following day the monutable the planet Uranus, or Herschel, as it was formerly called, were to be in conjunction. How the conjunction of this far-away planet and the moon could chase away old Sol I condit that derstand; but about daybreak next morning, as I was awakened by the unusual sensation of feeling, chilled, and reached down to the foor of the bed for a blanket, I realized for a certainty that the Hashall was getting in its work.

### SUNBEAMS.

-The Columbia River output of salmon this season estimated to be worth more than two milion dollars. There are four full-blooded Indians in the Topulas.

Kan., baseball team. One is pitcher, and all arclass players. -California's peach crop, in the central and north

largest ever raised.

—There are in Early county, Ga., according to a legal newspaper, six men over a hundred years old the slidest being 103. They are said to be hale and strong, -California has the bleycle craze. It is estima e1 that wheels to the value of \$2,000,000 have been in ported into the State from the East during the present season. There are no bicycle manufactories in the Pacific coast States.

California raises some big and notable crops other than peaches and pears. A hundred car load-of rel onions, each car containing 24,000 pounds, have later been shipped from Stockton alone at the rate of ten right of women to vote in parish meetings of the

Episcopal Church in that State was granted at the

Diocesan Convention, held in Portland last Thurstay, by a vote of 16 to 14. The right to hold office in the Church is still withheld. -A woman moonshiner, from the mountains of back county, N. C., was brought before the United States court at Charlotte a few days ago. It was shown that she had been doing an extensive business in distri-

and selling moonshine whiskey. She was fined 61 and sent to jail for three months.

—A muskallonge measuring forty-eight and a half inches in length and twenty one inches around a d weighing thirty-seven pounds, was landed by sair, Grant of Wisconsin at Three Lakes, Wis, inst work, with a seven-nunce trout rod. It to k him as look

and fifty-six minutes to land the big fish. The Methodist Church in Colorado voted last week cussion over the proposal, but when it came to a verthe halfoting was sixte in favor of admitting was voting.

-Georgia's watermelon crop is on time and up the usual standard of excellence and plenitude year. The first carload of melon, shipped for State this season started from Macon on Jun- 12 It is expected that in two weeks' time the sail from the whole State will be from two his No foreign flags are to be carried in the parale

displayed in any of the other public cel sent dependence Day in Sin Francisco the Stars and Stripes will be carried or flow: was much general discussion over the polici was settled in this way. R presentative organizations wanted to have foreign fluxh the American Cag, but p ment settled that independence bay is on A day, and only the Stars and Stripes have

Foreign Notes of Real Interest At the recent Royal Academy damer the ed-Pench was asked whether he did not over

plenty of material, and a good deal that I-

man across the table was mean eno ch Then what do you do with it?"
Fourteen cobras de capello from Harva recently received at the Paris Jardin des ?" Bertrand has analyzed their poison and fluit contains three substances, two of which after pirators organs, while the tair! behas on paralysis. Combined they cause instant de-At Aix in Cannelle the great redes which often shown, will be exhibited during They comprise the garment of the Virgin swadding clothes of the infant feet wrapped around His loins on the cross, and

in whilen the head of John, the Deptist, was Mme. Recamiler's cour spondence was so'd is 5.000 frames in Paris. The best price was in for two letters of theorie Sand: St letters of parte's 33 love letters brought 500 frames, and ters by Queen Hortense 85. A very rude let

grand son. On the Points de Penmarch, in Brittany, to western point of the Finisterre promoni-between Brest and L'Orient, a new lightin erected whose light will be seen 100 year weather, and from 25 to 28 miles when t bazy. It will be an electric light of to power, and will rise 185 feet above the is to be ready by the beginning of Tr cost will be paid by a bequest of the stand the Marquise do Ellocqueville, the stand overnment.

Mr. Stockton's Pomona woul-

Don Alexandro Soler, who died room years ago the Duke, of San Terus Spain of the first class, was about 10 is of King Ferdinand VIL, when he is eased ing to a Lasket a year (ld bey with that the boy's name was Alexandro, the could not bring him up thems les but took the this to bis better hed, so of breaking the engagement, but that nuch talked and they kept the child. As they had the sphere, of their own, they grew foul of his The paper him like an adopted son. Some years it when the Duke died he left his part with reversion to young Alexas family posteriod, where upon he is Faris, and entered a membant's toers until the last divess of the Duchher property and the linke saftiral courts. Then another duchess, a society, went to him and told him she After her dert's the Empress Eusen's han the name of his father, who was bood, heing sobad'y mixed up a tow bon Alexandro never married, he incolife, went a good deal into society, was a

#### A Classification for Teade Purposes From the Kansen City 7

regard for her higher aracter.

It is a matter of record that on an entered a department slore and -walker that he wanted upmir of monarch of the bazaar asked what prowere wanted, and was informed to it man to the pants' counter,"